The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete. It contains the latest new type an l machinery and is the only office that runs job presses by power, giving us the best facilities. Es imates furnished on large jobs.

The Columbian.

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	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 60	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	9 00	12 00	19 00
¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	23 00
½ col	5 50	7 00	8 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	40 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

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Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 27
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL I, NO 18

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office over 1st. National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Ext's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

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—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, ROOM No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30-86.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
(Office front suit of rooms on second floor of News Item building.)
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AURANDS, Proprietors.
S. P. HAGENBUCH, CLERK.
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The proprietors, who took possession April 1st., have given the place a complete renovating. The travelling public will receive first-class attention.
☞PRICES, AS USUAL.
apr,16-3ms.

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TO LOOK AT TO-DAY!
AND WHERE TO BUY CHEAP.
THE NEW I'DEAL CO.
Opposite the Postoffice.
Is offering bargains this week in an unequaled variety of **Ladies' Linen Collars.**
A **Handsome Choice** of **Children's Neckwear.**
Elegant Novelties in **Children's Caps.**
The Best Corset for 45c. and upwards.
Large Assortment Turkish Tidies.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, in 3, 4, 5 button.
Hamburg Embroideries
Half dollar's worth for a quarter; a quarter's worth for 12c. and 12c. worth for 6c. Nothing like this offer in this city.
How can we offer **Embroideries** at half price? Simply because we got them at half wholesale prices. It wouldn't be fair not to let our lady friends have the benefit of our fortunate purchase.
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Cheap Fancy Goods Store.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,
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TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, ETC., ETC.
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☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Barton's building, Main Street, below Market, five doors below Kimm's drug store, first floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
NOV 28-1y

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will pay you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [dec18.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

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The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
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The superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over five years' experience. It is more durable, more pliable, more comfortable, and *never breaks.*
Avoid cheap imitations made of various kinds of cord. None are genuine unless "DR. WARNER'S CORALINE" is printed on inside of steel cover.
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200,000 in presents given away. Send us 10 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [dec18 85.

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BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
Is a Complete ANIMAL BONE MANURE
From the *Daily Record*, West Chester, Pa., of November 17th, 1884.
C. W. Dampman, Honeybrook, brings us some very nice looking ears. He had 30 acres in corn this year, which he manured with **Baugh & Sons' Celebrated $25 Phosphate.** His crop is a big one. He has no particular name for his corn except 'good corn," a corn that he has grown for many years past, selecting the seed long ago from several different varieties of corn, and each year he is very particular to select the best ears for seed. He has raised as much as 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. His crop this year is larger than that of last year.
COATESVILLE, PA., June 8th, 1885.
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RICH'D W. SCHACK.
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Original Manufacturers of RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE
Combined capacity of our Works, 25 000 tons per year, and still increasing.
BAUGH & SONS
Manufacturers and Importers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
[Feb 26]

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It gives the LANGUAGE and Sentiment of Over Flower and Shrub, 3000 different kinds. Also all the Known Rules of Flirtation with Glove, Parasol, Handkerchief and Fan. In fact the most complete work of the kind ever published. Send Fifteen Cents in stamps for a sample copy, also our price to agents. Agents wanted everywhere. Ad.
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OUR SINGER $17 THIS STYLE
15 DAYS' TRIAL.
A Full Set of Attachments. WARRANTED 5 YEARS. Send for Circular.
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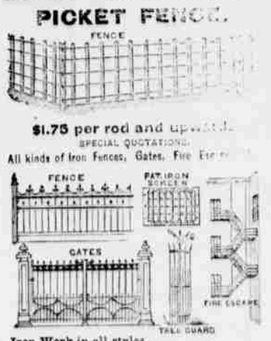
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All kinds of Iron Fences, Gates, Fire Escapes

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march 12-86-1y.

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W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. [boyzoly

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ADVERTISING AGENTS
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Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.,
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES at Lowest Cash Rates FREE
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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. [dec18

TIRED OUT!
At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY
On Every Bottle.
Trade Mark
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., IT HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion
It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do*
DR. C. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."
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Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use,
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.
HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives comfort. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.
aug. 14-1y

A Philadelphia Lawyer
Prominent in his profession, says: "Don't put my name in print but refer any one you wish to me, and I will gladly tell what the *Russian Rheumatism Cure* has done for me."
This gentleman was so lame one would have thought him a cripple, and yet "**Three Days'** use of our remedy so straightened him as to be almost unrecognizable."
MR. G. W. BAKER, a leading manufacturer of Wilmington, Del., writes Dec. 11th, '85: "From the first day I began to use the Russian Rheumatism Cure, relief followed and my comfort daily increased. The use of my limbs became more and more natural until I felt no discomfort either in walking or working. I know of nothing which has so quick and wondrous an effect."
One of Philadelphia's oldest merchants, MR. C. G. BOCKIUS, residing at 1516 Mt. Vernon Street, Germantown, says: "The Russian Rheumatism Cure has taken all the pain out of my daughter's arm and neck. She had suffered greatly with it for months."
We have testimony of this sort sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. But if you have the Rheumatism you want relief rather than testimony. You can get it—quick, sure, permanent, by sending for the
RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE
Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free. Price $2.50. If registered, 5c. additional.
One Box does the business.

None Genuine without this Trade-Mark.
As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors.
PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
315 & 317 Market Street, Philadelphia.
march 9-1y.a

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
CURES ALL HUMORS,
from a common **Blotch**, or **Eruption**, to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-Rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck,** and **Enlarged Glands.** Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.
"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and **Good digestion, a fair skin,** buoyant spirits, **vital strength,** and soundness of **constitution,** will be established.
CONSUMPTION,
which is **Scrofulous** disease of the **Lungs,** is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this Golden Remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "**Consumption Cure,**" but abandoned that name as too limited for it, since which time, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, it is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** and **Torpid Liver,** or "**Biliousness.**" In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** has no equal.
For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption,** and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.
Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.
PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC.
Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD
is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.
If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.
Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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SELECT STORY.

THE HOBBY OF ONE HOLMES.

Among the friends of my college days was one Holmes, from Western New York. By reason of a slightly-jerky gait, which he afterwards overcame, he was known by his classmates as "Frog" Holmes. This also served to distinguish him from another Holmes in the same class, who, from an unfortunate propensity, bore the alliterative and rather unenviable title of "Hog" Holmes. Assigned to the same dormatory with the former, our rooms adjoined, and, though he was much older than I, we soon became on moderately intimate terms. There was nothing remarkable about him; of only fair attainment in aports and studies, he was neither a toast with the students nor a favorite with the faculty. His means were restricted; painfully so, it seemed to most of us, who lived on a liberal scale. This was betrayed by his meagre wardrobe, and by his choice of a boarding house, whose reputed horrors were second only to those of the medical school itself. He seemed weighted down with a sense of injustice, too, as though the world owed him something better than he got, and was not good for the deb. The one thing that never failed to rouse him from depression, even in his senior years, and cause him to throw off his general reserve, were stories of travel and adventure.

He ransacked the libraries for such, and nothing came amiss, from the prosaic narrative of old Hakluyt to the latest flighty fiction of Jules Verne. Many a time have I caught him reveling in the dire dangers of heroes by land and sea; and he would vow with enthusiasm that as soon as he could escape the academic walls to emulate their example as far as modern circumstances would admit.

"Think," he would cry, "of what glorious times the English fellows of the Alpine clubs must have in storming a peak like the Matterhorn, which, of a bright afternoon, floats its snow banner as a flag of defiance to mortals below! What exhilaration to overcome its dangers, and write your name and address in the loftiest snow banks if you like, after the ambition of any true Yankee!"

He derided the impossibility of penetrating to the North Pole, and was willing to bet, with a confessed inability to put up the stakes, that it would yet be done. He would grow fairly aglow even on such Arctic themes as this, despite his poorly furnished, half-heated room. Colonel Sellers and he might have shaken hands over that innocent deception of the red isinglass and candle.

One of his early exploits, I remember, was an attempt to scale East Rock. Those familiar with the more striking topographical features of New Haven know the sheer precipice of that picturesque cliff, facing the city, where the trap rock has broken away abruptly, not unlike the basaltic columns which are seen defined better at Rabbit Rock, across the Quinnipiac and beyond East Haven. There is scarce a foothold for a mountain goat with his sharp hoofs, much less for a human being with no such special provision.

Holmes found it out to his cost, too; and those of us who had gone as witnesses to his foolhardy effort were obliged to hasten to the top by a round-about path and lower him a rope; for half way up he had reached a point where retreat was as impossible as progress, and where the support was so slight for his clinging hands and feet that his strength was well nigh exhausted when our aid came.

On another occasion, deaf to remonstrance, he swam out from the light-house to a rock near by in the Sound, at the risk of his life, and was brought back in a boat. These are but illustrations of what an erratic course he was liable to run at any time, the queer combination that he was of discouragement brought on by poverty and of physical prowess ever longing to assert itself.

After graduation, when we had all shaken hands and sworn never to forget each other, I lost sight of him. He failed to put in an appearance, either at the triennial reunion or at subsequent ones, nor was there any word from him; and, inasmuch as he made no sign, he passed out of my recollection except for his pet title, which was always a good illustration of the felicity of college nomenclature.

A year or two ago I had planned to take the day boat from New York to Albany. It was a bright summer morning.

But, warm as the day might be on shore, the river breeze was too strong except for those well provided with wraps, and presently the group diminished; as many sought the more genial quarters aft the cabin, where the sunshine fell and lay undisturbed on the receptive backs of the people, or on the white boards of the deck.

I skimmed the papers in a desultory way, incident to a constant diversion by scenery on river and shore, one's attention is drawn off by all sorts of sights; one moment by a puffing little tug, straining every beam and cable with a great train of canal barges; another moment by the pretentious steam yacht of a Wall street grandee, who may live at Irvington or Tarrytown, and who comes down to the city every morning by this royal water way to deal in margins on the very grain he passes en route, perhaps to a thousand times its actual value.

After exhausting the contents of my literary pack my eyes fell upon the one person who more than the other attracted it before. It was that of a middle-aged man, apparently in good health, well equipped for travel, with plenty of rugs and canes and the very latest style of pale leather satchel, but there was an ennui in his every movement, and in such features as were discernible under a heavy growth of beard. Instinctively I became convinced that there was something either peculiar in his history or in his present condition. There were others, also, not far from me who seemed concerned about the same individual, for, no matter how much he might change his position from one part of the boat to the other, not content with mere observation, some one of the company followed him respectfully but surely.

Where was the magnetism? Were they drawn towards him by his possession of a valuable secret? That he was a suspected criminal, shadowed by a detective, presently flashed into my mind, and developments forthwith served to corroborate this theory. If he strayed, naturally enough it seemed to me, to the edge of the railing, there wandered after him a man who, betraying the athlete in gait and frame, certainly kept one eye upon my suspected fellow traveler—I was sure of that—and the other one, may be, on the life-preservers in the racks above—those valuable life-preservers in the racks above—those valuable life preservers which are invariably out of order and unattainable if an accident occurs. Nor was this espionage abated at meal time. We went to dinner at the same hour and sat alongside of each other. There a single moment convinced me that my companion had not been reared in the luxury he was now able to command, for whenever he used his napkin he bent his head forward as he must have done when a boy to meet a scant-cut tablecloth. So much for a solitary hint of earlier history.

Not far away there seated himself, with evident reference to our position, an entirely different persecutor this time; one with scrupulously neat clothing, finely chiseled features and thoughtful brow, and, if I could judge by the way he carved his chicken, of firm and skillful hand. There was no communication between him and my neighbor across the table, except now and then a glance of partial recognition of each other's presence, as though they were not total strangers.

I became fascinated with the apparent mystery, and could not but attempt to fathom it, feeling all the while half ashamed of my ill concealed curiosity. At the landing at Albany three men whom I had singled out as specially attached to my hero gathered somewhat closer about him than before, and I fully counted on seeing him led off by officers of the law, who should have been notified to apprehend so important a fugitive. Of what had he been guilty? Was it that he was making a bee-line for Canada, that ready refuge for a certain class of felons; or were the evidences of his guilt gathering about him so rapidly and so unmistakably that he would not be permitted to pass the happy boundary which meant his freedom; or was there some worse crime than forgery or defalcation on his conscience and on his track that was hounding him to death? I thought over the more heinous offenses in the category of crime, any of which might pertain to this case. There was no telling. I was confident I was to be separated from my unhappy companion. The Rataplan House, with its bountiful table, well known to all travelers, was to be my lot, and his possibly a prison cell.

Judge of my surprise when I saw him also register his name close to mine, and that name (you may be sure I was bound to see it) was Holmes. Here was a ray of light. The features of my old college acquaintance became outlined through his hirsute exterior now that I knew who he was, and with a great sense of relief, as though a Court of Justice had pronounced him innocent after an exhaustive trial, I clapped him on the shoulder, introduced myself, and greeted him warmly.

In a few moment we were talking of the old times and old friends and with a certain dash at our present estates. My story was quickly told. The books I fondled now were the day-book and the cash-book, with the ledger as chief book of reference, instead of the Latin dictionary. But his experience was the thing that interested me most, and I felt that what I had imparted must prove a poor quid pro quo. There was a slight tinge of the old reserve as I propounded a few questions, although there certainly could not be the same cause for it as before, for I have said his personal outfit and general style in which he traveled betrayed ample means. My curiosity, by no means satisfied with simple identification, I determined should be satisfied to the utmost, if possible, before I retired that night.

"My history," he premised, "has been rather a peculiar one. You know my old fondness for travel. I had hardly hoped to be in position to gratify it, but my father dying shortly after I left college betrayed the fact that instead of being poverty-stricken, as his family supposed, he had been saving and skimping all the while to keep up a large life insurance of which we were altogether ignorant. A fortune could not have come more suddealy or unexpectedly had it dropped from the sky.

"In the twinkling of an eye my circumstances were changed and the whole outlook of my life different. The effect was not merely one personal gratification at being able to follow my own fancy as to a career, but there grew upon me with all the strength of hereditary instinct a determination to follow my father's footsteps as a benefactor in my death. Being a comparatively young man, the premiums would, I argued, be light, and, moreover, I could begin in a moderate way. My other ventures prospered, and as they prospered I increased my insurance. As the miser counts his gold greedily, so I oftentimes fingered over the neatly folded policies which were already mine, and counted up their full value and dreamt of the beneficent results which should one of these days flow from their realization.

"Strange as it may seem, I had as much enjoyment from the imaginary post-mortem distribution of my wealth a wealth which should become available only by the final act of my existence, as most have in the actual possession of life itself.

"The Scriptural inquiry of the Revised Version, 'What shall a man give in exchange for his life?' seemed to have found in my soul its answer, viz.: a large legacy of insurance money to posterity. In short, it became a passion with me to be the most heavily insured man that ever lived, and I stretched the limits of the companies to their utmost tension with my risks. As the insurance piled up so my plans grew more extensive. A university modeled on a new plan should be founded on my grave, and charitable institution, to say nothing of my nearest relatives, should rise up, when I could no longer for myself, and call me blessed."

An eager listener as he elaborated his projects, I chimed in an occasional "yes," or some other conventional form of assent. The idea was an entirely novel one to me, and on hasty consideration of it, it seemed to be an excellent use of one's money. Here he was firmly fixed on a rock foundation of the various equitables, mutuals, tontines, and benefits qualified by the main States of the Union, and fairly boxing the compass, whose names are rendered amply familiar to every one of us by the frequent visits of the agents with their tabular statements of unique advantages. "There can be no drawback to this," I said. "It is setting up a dead certain thing on the future." I fancied I must have been deceived by appearances while aboard the boat. There was nothing more harmless than an ambition of this sort.

"You are mistaken," exclaimed he with warmth. "Any excess implies a penalty. What became a devouring passion with me has brought its burdens, and as I yield more completely to the passion, so the burdens have become more heavy and grievous to be borne. I feel tempted day by day to throw them off, only that I cannot bring my mind to sacrifice my favorite schemes now so long nurtured."

I begged for an explanation.

"Do you not see," responded he, "insured, as I am, for a million dollars or more, that my life is too valuable to the insurance companies to be lost if there be a possible way to preserve it? Every day that I live is money in their pockets, or rather in their safety vaults. I first became aware that other people were taking a lively interest in my existence when nothing one day at Long Branch. I had been carried far beyond my depth by the undertow and I had no idea how my strength was wasted until I headed for the shore. I thought I was gone for good, but unexpectedly a bold swimmer came to my relief and brought me safe to shore. I was profuse in my thanks and offered to reward him handsomely, but his manner persuaded me that it was his duty rather than any philanthropic motive that prompted the rescue. Shortly afterward, while traveling in the West, I think in Texas, the stage was halted by road agents and our lives imperilled. Two of the passengers, however, immediately transformed themselves into thoroughly armed guards, and the attack was repulsed at the enemy's cost. But I hardly realized the extent to which I was cared for until one day, choking at the table, my neighbor on the left sprang to my assistance and extracted an offending fish bone. My independence had gone forever. I was not permitted to ascend the Alps without the now indispensable companion. If I wanted to see 'Life in the Metropolis,' as the play-bills put it, and take in the characteristic quarters of old London or Paris, there must needs go with me a slugger, who might give odds to John Sullivan; and you have no idea how dark the shadow of a shield over one's head till you have walked beneath it for years. Insurance companies by mutual agreement simply paid the expenses of these life-preservers in human form. It is susceptable of simple arithmetical demonstration. The interest on a million dollars at the legal rate is about $165 per day, to say nothing of the accumulating interest upon it unpaid. This would procure fair talent in the way of swimmer, slugger and surgeon and pay their traveling expenses as well as when they were called upon to move. When on the water I am in the care of the first, on shore he turns me over to the second as the Captain turns over to the mate his vessel in port. And I might multiply instances of where my appointed guardians have stepped between me and harm until you would fancy I was reciting afresh the 'Transmigrations of Indur,' that story of Mr. Barbauld which entranced us when we were children.

"But this," he continued, is only one phase of the interest I excite. My health has become a matter of far too much concern to those for whose benefit it is supposed to be insured. The institutions which have been apprised of their position as beneficiaries at my death seem to exist in an unpleasantly expectant attitude, and the prayers of the managers are rather for my prosperity, I fancy, than for my long life. They have actually gone so far when I might be indisposed to incur extra expenses and be sorely put to it to meet the same on my recovery. My relatives, too, whom I visited, always seemed to me to be engaged in wondering why some lucky circumstance did not carry me off. Plenty of people were dying daily who could not half so well be spared. It may be fancy, but the unhappy idea pursues me nevertheless. Alas, they have no conception how hard at work the companies are to save me. Here you see are two opposing, not to say contending influences—one desiring and insisting on the maintenance of my life, the other secretly, if not openly, craving its end. The poor doctor, whose practice cannot be limited to surgery, is with me always. There he is now, watching lest I burn another strong cigar ere I go to bed.

I saw that he was tired, and we parted. In the morning early I was off, and we met no more. Poor Holmes, the burden he spoke of so feelingly was too much for him. Death came soon despite all precautions, and last May I read his simple obituary. He had provided against publicity of his career or his idiosyncrasy, which became an extremely distasteful subject to him at the last. The labor of guardians ceased, and the only noteworthy reminder of his history turned up when a voluble and most persistent lightning calculator dropped in on me a few days ago. Taking him for a likely customer, I lent him the closest attention during the skirmishing that usually precedes business, when he developed into an insurance agent, without the one redeeming feature of blotters. From him I secured the paper which I here submit, with the explanation that Sarah D. Holmes was a favorite cousin of the deceased, and that ten other checks of equal amounts were distributed among his heirs and beneficiaries at his death.

Justice Field tells how his pride had a fall. When he was a young man he was particularly proud of his erect form and fine curling hair. Walking one day with head well up, he ran against a cart and injured his knee. The injury resulted in permanent lameness and a consequent stoop in his shoulders. Afterward hard study produced brain fever, and a fly-blister cured the fever and destroyed his waving locks.

Very High Life.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF CUTTING A SWELL ON S

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1886.

The President has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

It is reported that Governor Curtin will decline a renomination for congress. He feels that he is growing old and the onerous duties of his position are getting too heavy for him. If he adheres to this intention it will be a great loss to his party and the nation.

Major Montooth, the unsuccessful candidate for the republican nomination for lieutenant governor, will probably fall in line and support the whole ticket. His feelings have been soothed by the promise of the governorship nomination in 1890. The result of this fall's election may make it necessary to give Beaver another vindication by that time, and in that event Montooth can get promises for 1894.

Our suggestion that Col. Freeze be taken up as the Democratic candidate for State senator from this county has met with such favor that the Col. has yielded to the pressure that has been brought to bear on him, and has consented to allow his name to be used in that connection. Of course, he will be unanimously nominated by the convention.

At the Gettysburg reunion of veterans last week Col. A. Wilson Norris, republican candidate for Auditor General, in an address charged that Gen. Sickles disobeyed orders at the battle of Gettysburg, and did not properly support Gen. Reynolds. Gen. Sickles was present,and in a subsequent speech he disputed Col. Norris' allegations. Norris' criticism of the the Third Corps and its commander is considered as very ill-timed. and has aroused great indignation among Gen. Sickles' friends.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of the 1st inst. reached into the wrong pigeon hole for a wood cut of Senator Davies, the republican candidate for lieutenant governor, and got hold of a portrait of some other man who does not bear the slightest resemblance to Mr. Davies. We have known him for thirty years, and at no time did he ever look like the *Press* picture. The *Press* calls him W. H. Davies instead of W. T. Davies, showing that they are unfamiliar with his name as well as his face. Senator Davies ought to go to Philadelphia and get an introduction to Mr. Charles Emory Smith.

The present indications are that Charles S. Wolfe will be nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists. Should he accept he will poll a large vote. When he nominated himself for State treasurer as an independent republican a few years ago he received 50,000 votes. With the prohibition party thoroughly organized at his back, he will receive a still greater support from republicans and prohibitionists. Meanwhile the republican organs are busy telling the people about alleged dissensions in the democratic party, hoping to draw attention away from their own family fights.

Joshua L. Baily a leading citizen of Philadelphia and a strong Prohibitionist in refering to the Republican Convention proceedings, says: "The Prohibitionists will not be influenced by the so-called prohibition plank interjected into the platform by Mr. Quay. If it had been offered a few years ago it would have been a move in the right direction; now it is simply bait. It comes too late. What we want is a prohibitory party that will prohibit. Republicans see that their party is disinte grating in many States, while the Prohibition party is gaining strength daily. Pennsylvania will be a doubtful State for the Republican party and if it is lost to them the party will be wrecked. The Republican managers who predicted that the election of Cleveland had set prohibition back for twenty years were mistaken. It was their own party that was set back. The Prohibitionists are marching on."

The republican party claims to be a party of law and order, and yet it has habitually ignored the constitution of the state. At the Harrisburg convention last week Mr. Hulings offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to enforce articles 16 and 17 of the Constitution, relating to private corporations, railroads, telegraphs and canals, with appropriate legislation."

The resolution was defeated, thus showing that the republican party is insincere in its professions; that it favors monopolies, and refuses to obey the mandates of the fundamental law of the state in declining to endorse legislation that is positively commanded by the constitution. While pretending great friendship for the laboring masses, it bows before the great corporations subserviently and makes them the great power of the state instead of the constitution adopted by the solemn act of the people. When the Democratic convention meets next month there will be no cowardice in its demand for an enforcement of the constitution, and against monopolies of every kind. It does not bow the suppliant knee before railroad companies through fear or favor.

The *Evening Telegraph*, a republican paper of Philadelphia is not pleased with its party platform adopted last week at the Harrisburg convention. It savs:

"As for the platform, with its sordid cringing to the brave soldiers and sailors, and with its stale and vapid tariff plank, its bid for the Grangers' anti-oleomargarine vote, its cowardly avoidance of the liquor question, its half-hearted utterance regarding railway discrimination, its weak straddling and ineffectual mouthing on the labor and capital question, it is the very top and crown of weak, shifting, cowardly expendiency. From the first line to the last there is not a single brave word spoken about anything, not a direct one except about the tariff, which is a thing the veriest coward in the world could speak for courageously in this State of the tariff idea."

The *Public Ledger* comments thus:

"If "platforms" were worth critical examination, that process would show the one adopted at Harrisburg by Wednesday's Republican Convention to be a piece of poorly botched joiner work; but they are only designed to bridge the time between nomination day and election. Then they go to smash.

Dear Beaver: Don't Talk.

Just about four years ago, when General Beaver had been nominated for Governor, an enterprising newspaper correspondent desired to interview the new Gubernatorial candidate, and he applied to Quay for a note of introduction. Quay complacently took his pencil out of his pocket, tore a slip of margin from an old letter and wrote on it—"Dear Beaver: don't talk." He sealed it up in an envelope, addressed it to General Beaver, and the correspondent rushed off to get his fondly anticipated "beat" on his rivals, only to find that Beaver shut up like a frightened clam after gazing at Quay's epigrammatic epistle. Quay obviously knew General Beaver better than General Beaver knew General Beaver, and had the advice of the quiet leader of piscatorial fame been studiously followed by Beaver, there would be fewer obstacles in his effort to reach the Gubernatorial chair.

It was naturally expected of General Beaver that he should appear before the Convention when renominated for Governor and present his acknowledgments in person; but it certainly was not expected that he should make a most pitiable exhibition of his utter unfitness for leadership that requires manly devotion to conviction. Had Quay been less engaged in battles with disputing leaders who seek to dim his laurels, he would doubtless have either repeated his command for silence on the part of Beaver, or he would have played the role of the blue pencil fiend and struck out and interlined the prepared address of acceptance until whittled up and down to common sense; but it is evident that Beaver was neglected by Quay and ventured upon an original speech of his own. Certainly neither Quay nor any other leader of even tolerable intelligence ever suggested or saw before its delivery the following paragraph from Beaver's speech, which is reported in precisely the same language in all the public journals:

"I am not, my friends, in doubt as to what are the principles which you propose shall guide us in the approaching contest. You will declare for the never fading principles of the party of Lincoln, of Sumner, of Garfield and of the immortal Grant. They will never die, and in the confident belief that the wisdom of the great leaders of the past have guided you in the building of your platform I am willing to leave to you the declarations which we shall follow and accept your work, feeling that we will be able to stand where you will place us, and shall I say that we shall lead the banner to victory?"

Think of a man aspiring to the first honor of a great State that is second to none in intelligence and an Empire in wealth and progress, who thus prates and babbles before a convention that has given him an unanimous nomination! The "never-fading principles of the party of Lincoln, of Sumner, of Garfield and of the immortal Grant"—what are they? Sumner was Grant's most relentless critic and led in a national contest against the "never fading principles" of "the immortal Grant," and there is no party in existence to-day that cannot quote Lincoln in its vindication, while all shades of Tariff men, from Cobden Club free-traders to monopoly protectionists, can quote Garfield in their defense. Had this utterance been merely a rhetorical flourish to grace an exordium of a speech to be followed by something manly and heroic,it could be pardoned; but when it is followed only by the most abject subordination of all conviction, and all declarations on political issues, to a lot of mere expediency leaders, it is simply pitiable in a Gubernatorial candidate.

Think of a Republican who aspired to the first office of Pennsylvania a quarter of a century ago, declaring "I am willing to leave to you the declarations which we shall follow and accept your work!" A man who thus confessed his want of conviction and his willingness to follow the unknown declarations of others, addressing a Republican State Convention in the days when Republicanism meant the profoundest convictions and the boldest expressions and actions,would have been hissed from the stand and stripped of his leadership; but in this age of universal schools and newspapers, General Beaver rises in a convention to accept a Gubernational nomination and confesses that he leaves to Quay, Magee, Cooper, Cessna and a conclave of expediency schemers, who have no conviction beyond winning a political battle at any cost of honest public sentiment, "the declarations which we shall follow." Like candidate, like platform; both come before the people of Pennsylvania without a single clearly defined conviction applicable to the present; both will offend the honest judgment of the people, and the more such champions as General Beaver rush into public discussions,the more they must invite contempt upon themselves and their cause. There is only one path of safety to General Beaver in this battle, and that is—"Dear Beaver: don't talk!"—*Times.*

Republican Platform.

The following is the platform adopted at the republican convention at Harrisburg last week:

To the end that our industries may be systematically developed, our commerce extended, labor receive its just rewards and capital find remunerative employment, we demand that the system of protection known as the American system of protection which has been re-established, built up and fostered by the Republican party for twenty-five years, be maintained in its integrity. And we demand further that this system under which the wealth of this country has been more than trebled in a single generation,and which affords a fair and liberal protection to our agricultural and manufacturing interests and the individual classes employed in connection therewith, be also extended to our customers, so that by the establishment and maintenance of a commercial marine we may diversify industry, find new channels for the overcrowded ranks of labor, make use of the products of the forest, mine and mill in building our own ships and provide for the nation's defense as well as the preservation of its honor by training a body of men for service upon the seas, furnishing ships which can be transfered to the service of the nation in case of need and securing the establishment of shipyards and machinery which will enable us as a nation to construct entirely within ourselves, when necessity requires, a navy which can meet the demands of modern naval warfare.

WHEREAS, There is an evident desire on the part of a large number of intelligent and respectable citizens of Pennsylvania to amend the Constitution by inserting a clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as beverage within the limits of this Commonwealth; therefore.

Resolved, That it is the opinion and judgment of this convention that the Legislature of the State should at once adopt measures providing for the submission of this great question to a vote of the people in accordance with the true spirit of our free institutions.

"*Resolved*, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania demand of Congress that the limitation of arrears of pension bills, whereby unjust discrimination was made against applicants of pensions after June 30, 1880, should be repealed and all soldiers and sailors entitled to pensions should share equally and justly in the payment of claims by the Government.

"*Resolved*, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania places themselves on record against the disfranchisement of the colored vote, come from what source it may, by intimidation by tissue ballots, by false count, or by amendment of the Constitution, or by Congressional action.

"*Resolved*, That we approve the bill which has received the almost unanimous endorsement of the United States Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives as regulating commerce between the States, and call upon the Legislature to accept a like measure to regulate and supervise freight charges within the State. We deprecate the infamous work of importing foreign pauper labor, criminal and contract labor, and the products of European criminal labor, and demand the passage of a national law summarily and positively prohibiting such importation under any pretext whatever. The products of the farm and dairy should not be lost sight of in the list of the American industries to be protected under the American system, and both National and State Legislatures should protect them from dangerous and unjust competition, and from any or all counterfeits. Our hostility is likewise proclaimed to the Morrison bill, not only because it is an advanced step in the direction of free trade, but because it designs to permit raw material to be imported free and strikes at the prosperity of the farm, the mine and the workshop.

Labor and capital are of right, and should be, through custom and law as mutual as man and wife, and to the end that the mutual relations shall be strengthened, we advocate at the hands of the National Congress and of all State Legislatures the enactment of proper laws affording facilities for conference and arbitration based upon the principle that all men are free and equal, and directly recognizing the equality of all the interests involved—the workers, the employers and the people at large.

"We bring an indictment against the present Democratic national administration for its inconsistency, indifference, and inefficency which has been alike inconsistent in the methods employed to promote promised reform, indifference to our individual and commercial interests, and inefficient through lack of experience and ability to meet any of the graye questions of the day.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1886.

Congress has been wrangling all week over the money bills which provide for running the Government during the next Fiscal year. The subject sounds like a dry one, but the Congressional debates have not been dull. Appropriation bills always provoke much disagreement and afford an opportunity for discussing the comparative extravagance and economy of the two parties.

The nation's balance sheet has just been drawn up again. The Government's book-keepers have footed up their accounts for the fiscal year that came to an end on June 30th., and the figures are even more satisfactory than could have been expected. The receipts exceeded the expenditures by $90,528,546. The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year compared with the last preceeding one, show an increase of revenue of about $12,500,000 and a decrease in the expenditures of about $14,500,000. Customs receipts are some $11,000,000 better, internal revenue $4,500,000 and miscellaneous some $3,000,000. The ordinary expenses are $22,400,000 less than last year, interest is nearly $1,000,000 less and pensions are $8,600,000 more.

Yes, during the year just closed the Pension Office issued 81,422 pension certificates, a larger number by 6,721 than ever were issued in any previous year. And when it is remembered that this immense work has been performed with a force of clerks less by over 100 than for the previous, there seems to be sufficient reason for congratulating the present Commissioner of Pensions, Gen. Black upon retrenchment in his office.

At a recent Cabinet meeting the question of how many telephones were in use at the several executive departments of the Government in this city came up. The President asked each of his Secretaries how many the department over which he presided used. The Attorney General said two. Secretary Lamar gave what he thought was his number, and so on around. They made up about fifty altogether. The president asked them to look into the matter and report at the next meeting. They did and Attorney General Garland was the only one who had made a correct return. The total was one hundred and fifty. The average cost of each telephone—because the departments have a number of special wires, is $100 a year.

Thus for telephonic service for the departments in this city alone, the Government pays nearly $15,000 a year. This was thought to be too high by the Cabinet officers and retrenchment in this line has begun. Fifteen telephones have already been taken out of the Treasury department, leaving only one on each floor.

The salaries of Government clerks comes out of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The failure of Congress to pass it by the close of the old fiscal year caused an unusual outlook for the new. The departments opened on trust July 1st, it being against the law to make any contracts for services in excess of appropriations. "So you are without pay" was the remark made to a government clerk, "that must be uncomfortable." He showed no anxiety on the subject however. Said he, "the pay of members of Congress is provided for in this appropriation bill just the same as mine is. So you see I am all right. Every Congressman will see that I am provided for in time."

It was Senator Riddleberger who introduced the bill to reduce the salaries of Congressmen and certain high officials twenty five per cent. This reminds me of the difficulty of getting good business men to take the responsible places in the departments. There is no trouble at all in getting mere politicians for these places but it has been the President's idea to get good business men. Such men come here occasionally tempted by the allurements of office, although they can do much better in private life. For instance,the U. S. Treasurer, Mr. Jordan, has a standing office in private life of exactly double what he receives in his present official position. He is considered, by the way, the ablest treasurer that has filled that office since it was first created.

Secretary Lamar recently asked a wealthy business man to hunt him up a good business man for Chief clerk of the Interior department. How much can you pay such a man? inquired the capitalist, who, himself, employes about four hundred men. Twenty-five hundred dollars, replied the Secretary. Oh, said the visitor, I cannot furnish him. I pay $10,000 a year for the services of such a man as you have described. The new administration has been fortunate however, in securing the services of men to whom it would be economy to pay very large salaries in order to retain them.

Cleveland a Democratic Lincoln.

The politicians did not like President Lincoln. They would have pushed him aside at the end of his first term if it had lain in their power. The barrier in the way was the confidence reposed in him by the sovereign people. The situation at this time is not dissimilar. President Cleveland has not pleased the politicians,either of his own party or of the opposition; but every day it becomes more and more manifest that the people—both the Democrats who took him on trust and the Republicans who distrust him—are behind him backing him. His sturdy honesty pleases them. The wiser politicians, seeing the drift of the popular current are beginning to hedge.—*Bradford Era.*

A Great Victory

A Terrible Case of Scrofula Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat, continually exuding an offensive mass of bloody matter disgusting to behold, and almost intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case was complicated with Chronic Catarrh. After three years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous eruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming smaller by degrees, and beautifully less. I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." CHARLES A. ROBERTS, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the cure *a great victory* for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for book giving statements of many cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Aaron Hendershott, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Aaron Hendershott, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executrix all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same without delay to

LAVINA HENDERSHOTT, Executrix.

GEO. E. ELWELL, ATTY. [M 28]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas McHenry late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Silas McHenry, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same without delay to

WILLIAM L. McHENRY Executor.

Stillwater, Pa. J18 6t.*

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the seventh day of August, 1886, by Joseph Sweitzer, George N. McAlarney, George B. Knight, Louis K. Derby and Fred T. Bittenbender, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the several supplements thereto, for the incorporation of "The Glen City Coal Company," the character and objects of which are mining, preparing for market, shipping, selling, purchasing and otherwise dealing in Anthracite coal, and of leasing, purchasing and holding real estate connected therewith.

C. W. McALARNEY, Solicitor. j9*

40 DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars j 9 6ms. p & c.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards, Cemetery Lots and Public Grounds

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4 tf

KEYSTONE ACADEMY!

JOHN H. HARRIS, PH. D. PRINCIPAL.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR BEGINS

AUGUST 24, 1886.

Property cost $50,000. Campus, 20 acres.

Library, over 2,000 volumes.

More than $1,000 in apparatus.

Superior facilities for students in Physiology.

Location healthful, instruction thorough, discipline strict, expenses moderate, experienced teachers, small classes, personal attention.

Prepares for business, for college and for teaching. Students prepared in Keystone have entered Yale and Harvard unconditioned.

Separate building of brick, heated by steam, for the use of ladies.

Students travel on the D. L. & W. and branches and on the Lehigh Valley at half rates.

For catalogue or information address the principal at Factoryville, Pa. [m. 28-3ms.

A PRESENT!

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our PRESIDENTS, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inch, worth $4.00.

Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

July 17-1y

LIVER COMPLAINT

SYMPTOMS: *Bad breath; a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough, often mistaken for consumption.*

How Cured.

"I have been afflicted many years with dyspepsia, sick headache and affection of the kidneys caused by torpid liver. I have tried a great many remedies and physicians prescriptions without success, health failing all the time. During last Fall and Winter I was obliged to suspend the most of my labor in my field of Home Missionary work on account of my health. Early this spring I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since then than for years before. I use the medicine to relive me when, by exposure or over-exertion, I discover the symptoms of my disease returning. The Regulator relieves me at once, and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off bilious attacks."—JOS. E. WHEELER, Cumberland Pres. Minister, Lebanon, Mo.

TEWKSBURY'S SPACE.

Delegate Election, July 26.

Convention, July 27.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

(Subject to action of Democratic Convention,)

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

Of Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.

"The people's law is habitually violated, evaded and defied."

"No free government can long exist where the organic law of the State is habitually defied."

"The Constitution of 1874 is not communistic. It assails no right of property, nor does it give countenance to principles which would degrade or demoralize society.

"The Constitution cannot wholly enforce itself, nor could it provide detailed regulations for its enforcement; these must be provided by the Legislature."

"In the selection of members of the Legislature at the next general election, select only such as are pledged to the long-neglected work of Constitutional enforcement."—*From address of Constitutional Committee*, 1886.

The people, through the ballot box, should upon all laws, sumptuary or organic, have an opportunity to express their opinion, before be coming a settled law. Let all be equal before law. No monopoly, no aristocracy.

Democrats of Columbia County: The above are my sentiments and if nominated and elected, pledge myself to labor in all honorable ways to carry it into effect. Truly Yours,

E. M. TEWKSBURY.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

C. G. MURPHY,

Of Centralia.

Only one vote can be given to each candidate for delegate under the recent amendment to the rules.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

CHARLES REICHART,

Of Main Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party. Delegate election will be held July 26, Convention, July 27.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

I. K. KRICKBAUM.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

JAMES LAKE,

Of Scott Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

Of Catawissa.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

F. L. SHUMAN,

Of Catawissa.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

JAMES T. FOX,

Of Beaver Township.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

A. L. FRITZ,

Of Bloomsburg.

Subject to decision of Democratic party.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Sitler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

WILLIAM LAMON, Adm.

J 25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eli Fealer, late of Fishingcreek twp.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

JACOB GEISINGER, Adm.

J 4t

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mary Walters, late of Madison Twp., deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, July 31, '86,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Madison Twp., Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in a public road leading from White Hall to Jerseytown on line of lands of Wm. McBride, thence along said road south thirty-eight degrees east twenty-eight perches,thence by same south forty-nine degrees east eight perches, thence by same south fifty-seven and one-fourth degrees, eleven and five-tenths perches, thence by lands of Wm. McBride north forty-two degrees east eighty-nine and three-tenths perches, thence by same south thirty seven degrees east forty-two and five-tenths perches to another public road, thence by land of Jacob Girton forty-three and one-fourth degrees west ninety-eight perches, thence by lands of Jacob Biddie north forty-nine degrees west eighty-seven and five-tenths perches, thence by land of Wm. McBride north forty-four and one-half degrees east twenty and five-tenths perches to place of beginning, containing

31 ACRES

and seventy perches, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

[J11] REV, H. C. MUNRO,

LITTLES, ATTYS. Administrator.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest rates for advertising in 1000 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. jy 9,

Philadelphia Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 15.75 @ 16

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3 00 @ 3.25; Penn a family, 3.75 @ 4.00 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.12½ winter patent 4.75 @ 5.85; Penna. roller process, 4.10 @ 4.40

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 90@

RYE.—55.

CORN.—47 @ 48

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 35 No. 2, 36

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 12.00, fair to good Western and New York, 8.00 @ 11.50; medium Western and New York, 5 @ 9.; Cut hay as to quality 12. @ 15. Rye straw 17, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10.

POTATOES.—New 1.85 @ 3.25 per bbl.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13; western 12½.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 20 Creamery Extra 21, Western extra 18, fair 15 @ 17.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 9 @ 10 Turkeys 8 @ 9.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 13 Turkey 12 13. ducks 11@ 13.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	85 @ 90	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	45	60
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	14	16
Eggs	14	16
Potatoes	100	125
Hams	11	14
Dried Apples	03	05
Side and shoulder	06	09
Chickens	10	12
Turkeys	12	14
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Hay per ton		12.00
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, 4 & Lump $3.25

No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus, $3.25

L. E. KLOTZ,

—SOLE AGENT FOR—

THE SHAVER SYSTEM

—OF—

TELEPHONING,

(Specially adapted for communication in Mines,)

For the Counties of Carbon, Columbia, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland and Schuylkill.

Also, Agent for the

Bowman System of Arc and Incandescent Electric Lighting

—AND DEALER IN—

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

and Appliances of all kinds. Hotel and House Annunciators, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Lightning Arresters, Electric Gas Lighting, &c.

Estimates given on all work on application. P. O. Address,

L. E. KLOTZ,

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Solicitors and Agents wanted.

Apr.-16-3ms.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

G. W. BERTSCH,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR.

Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.

Store—next door to First National Bank, MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Jobbing Department of

The Columbian

—OFFICE—

is well stocked with material for doing all kinds of printing.

Calling Cards, and Invitations

in great variety. All kinds of

BLANKS,

kept in stock. Special prices on large orders. Office 2nd door below Exchange Hotel, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,076,326
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,163,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,379
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,979
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,982,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Sold Everywhere.

Ask for the Genuine.

jy.9-4t.r

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR THE GREAT NEW BOOK,

'THE WORLD'S WONDERS,'

By J. W. Buel.

The most successful subscription book ever published. *Over half a million copies were sold the past eight months*, and it is selling three times as fast now as ever before. Regular canvassers clear from $15 to $25, $40 and $70 per day. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of book publishing. *Proofs sent free on application.* No experience needed to insure success. We help persons without means to do a large business; no capital needed. Write for particulars. *Salaries guaranteed to persons who do not wish to canvass on commission.* We mean business, and want live agents in every township. It will cost you nothing to write for terms and full description of our plans of doing business. We also *give away standard books* to persons who send us names of book agents. Write for our list of free standard books.

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,

120 & 122 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[June 25-4t.]

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

SWARTHMORE, PA.

Opens 9th month, 14th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., Pres't. [June 11.

TO FARMERS!

Any one in want of the

BUCKEYE MACHINERY,

Glass Feed Fertilizer, Grain Drill, Cider Mill or anything Manufactured by the Company, can get them of

AARON SMITH,

BUCKHORN, PA.

apr. 16-6ms.

Jas. Reilly,

PROPRIETOR OF

Exchange Barber Shop & Bath Room

At the old stand, under the Exchange Hotel,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

AT I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S

This Week and Until Sold Will be Found

Mid-Summer Bargains

Consisting of balance of Summer stock and of goods bought at bargain prices.

Dark Calico, 4c. a yard, or 3½c. by bolt.

1000 yards Navy Blue Calico, 7c. a yard.

Heaviest yard-wide muslin, 7c. a yard, or 6c. by bolt.

Extra good 8c. a yard wide Bleached Muslin.

10c., 11c., 12½c., 14c., 16c. Tickings are cheap.

600 pairs Sample Stockings at ½ to ¾ price.

12½ct. Striped Seersuckers for 10c. a yard.

37ct. French Satines for 25c. a yard.

Plain Color Cotton Dress Goods reduced to 5c. a yard.

Bargains in about 25 short-length Dress Patterns in All-Wool Goods.

White Dress Goods reduced from 18cts. to 12½cts. a yard.

Remnants of Hamburg Embroideries at ½ to ¾ prices, from 4½ yards down.

Tidies at 19c., 25c., 35c., 38c., 50c., are all good bargains.

Our very active trade this season has left us quite a lot of Remnants and small pieces of goods that will be sold cheap.

Remember to call at

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefited by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use or Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls for exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for it. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malicious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camilla Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden*

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

M. & J. S. Perrine

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA.

FOR SALE BY C. B. ROBBINS, BLOOMSBURG, PA. (} 9 6ms.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE ARE SELLING THE

OSBORNE

Self Binder, Harvesters & Mowers.

We have the only full steel frame binder in market, and are selling it at fair prices. Dont be talked into buying 1884 and 1885 machines at the price we are selling 1886 machines.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR 2 NEW MOWERS.

REAR AND FRONT CUT. ALSO OUR

Junior Right-Hand Binder.

the only one in the country for sale, and you will be convinced. A full line of Osborne repairs alway on hand. We can also furnish repairs for all of the old make of Osborne machines. Constantly on hand a full line of knives, rivets, etc., for all makes of reapers and mowers.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. ADAMS & CO.,

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.

HENRY CLAY, LONDRES, NORMAL, INDIAN PRINCESS, SAMSON, SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS

FINE CANDIES.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST **Market Prices,** AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, POP CORN BALLS.

THE HAMBURG CHAMPION PLOW

is pronounced

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:17 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:20 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:51 p. m.	4:13 p. m.
6:39 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:57 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:23 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:44 p m

FOR SALE.—One new Sloan side bar buggy. One Sloan jump-seat carriage in good condition with shafts, pole and brake. One old buggy. One double heater, and one 14 inch Excelsior lawn mower. Inquire of L. E. Waller. july 9

MONEY WANTED.—A responsible party wants to borrow $800 for two years. Good real estate security given, first mortgage. The name will be given on calling at the COLUMBIAN office. 3 t.

Rev. H. C. Monro, administrator, will sell valuable real estate on premises in Madison township on Saturday, July 31. See advertisement.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell 40 or 50 acres, more or less, to suit purchasers, from the south side of his farm in Hemlock township. Three good springs of water, good building site, public road through the land, about 5 acres of timber, small stream of water through land. Price $15 per acre in payments. For particulars inquire of Reuben Bomboy, Buckhorn, or Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. J4,6 mos.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property, on Market street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. nearly opposite Rev. D. J. Waller. Lot 61 feet in width and 198 feet in depth. An alley on the north and east, lot of D. J. Waller on the south. Market street on the west. The dwelling house is a large two story brick with Mansard roof, water, gas and sewer drainage, a good large stable, good fruit, and good well of water.

Also a house and lot in Catawissa fronting on 3rd street, above Pine street, a good two story frame dwelling house with two story kitchen attached.

MICHAEL F EYERLY
April 7, '86. tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots on Canal street. Desirable, cheap homes, and pay well to rent.

Also, one of the finest residences in Bloomsburg, corner of Fifth and Centre streets. Having all the latest improvements, steam heat, water, gas, water closets and bath room. Good barn, fruit and ornamental trees, large lot. A rare chance for a fine home. Apply to

J. H. MAIZE,
Cor. Main and Centre Sts.

Apportionment of Delegates.

Apportionment of delegates under vote for Governor in 1882, allowing a ratio of 60 votes for a delegate.

District.	Vote in 1882.	No. of Delegates
Beaver,	193	3
Berwick, E.	212	2
" W.		2
Benton,	226	4
Bloom, E.	262	4
" W.	157	3
Briarcreek,	132	2
Catawissa,	224	4
Centralia,	130	2
Centre,	173	3
Conyngham, N.	75	2
" S.	83	2
Fishingcreek,	262	4
Franklin,	59	2
Greenwood,	164	3
Hemlock,	145	2
Jackson,	123	2
Locust,	248	4
Madison,	168	3
Main,	136	2
Mifflin,	193	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2
Orange,	115	2
Roaringcreek,	70	2
Pine,	97	2
Scott, W.	60	2
" E.	103	2
Sugarloaf,	167	3
Total,		75

Under this apportionment Benton, Bloom West, Catawissa, Greenwood and Sugarloaf, each get an additional delegate, over what they had under the ratio of 67 votes to a delegate, when the whole number of delegates was limited to seventy.

Personal.

Mr. Theodore MacDowell and his son, William MacDowell of New York, were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Joseph L. Sands of Bowling Green, Ohio, is visiting his brothers C. E. and J. P. Sands, at Mordansville.

Warren Eyer returned from Florida last week and expects to remain here until October. He reports being highly pleased with the land and climate. During his stay he cleared 6 acres of land and set out two acres of orange trees.

C. B. Robbins is putting a new tin roof on his store building.

W. E. Knorr is a happy man. His wife gave birth to a son on Friday of last week.

Samuel Shaffer has raised his house on Third street and put a new cellar wall under it.

Michael Walter, an old resident of this town, died on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness.

Rev. J. A. Peters, of Danville, will preach in the Reformed church next Sunday evening, July 11.

A young alligator occupies a tank in one of the windows in the St. Elmo. It was brought from Florida by Warren Eyer.

Elliot Lemon is erecting an immense barn on his farm in Fishingcreek township. It is 70 by 80 feet.

There will be a festival at the Afton Park on the 17th inst., for the benefit of the Union Sunday school.

The families and friends of the stockholders of the Oak Grove Park Association held a pic-nic in Oak Grove Wednesday of last week.

A choral society has been organized with about 30 members. The first meeting will be held in the Methodist church this Friday evening. All persons interested in vocal culture are invited to attend and join the society.

W. L. Manning of Brighton, New York came to town Saturday last, and spent a few days with his numerous friends in the upper end of the county. Mr. Manning is the salesman for J. F. LeClare, nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y.

M. F. Eyerly has been giving his premises a thorough overhauling, by painting and repairing. The house is painted red and pointed, and the fence and outbuildings have been touched up, and the result is a very decided improvement.

We were promised a full report of the celebration at Orangeville, in return for printing the announcement of the committee, and therefore made no arrangements for a report from any other source. We did our part, but the promised report failed to come to hand.

A company composed of residents of Luzerne county have made application for a charter for an organization to be known as the "Glen City Coal Co.," the object of which is to put into active operation the breaker at Glen City, this county. Over 500 acres of land have been leased from the Longenberger estate.

A new industry has been organized in Milton to be called the Milton Manufacturing Co. The building will be 270 feet long and 65 feet wide. The very latest improved machinery will be put in and every necessary step taken to prepare for doing the finest work at low prices. The establishment will give employment to a great many workmen.

W. C. Dougherty has been appointed agent of the United States Express Co. at this place. He also has charge of the telegraph office and Reading Express. Mr. Dougherty is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his position, having been in the office for several years. All the employees of W. C. McKinney are retained under the new management.

Theo. Hart, editor of the Pittston *Gazette*, has been convicted of libel in the Luzerne court. The libel complained of was published some months ago to the effect that a Mrs. Patrick Hart, residing near Pittston, on account of the unhappiness of her married life had attempted suicide. Mr. Hart will take an appeal from the verdict and carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Monday, July 5th was the most quiet day Bloomsburg has experienced for years. A number of the citizens went to the adjoining towns to attend celebrations, while others went in small picnic parties to our groves, leaving but few people on the streets, and making the day seem more like Sunday than the Nation's holiday. In the evening a few fireworks were set off in the grove opposite the Normal school.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 6, 1886:

Miss LaPette Doud, Mr. John Eckert, Miss Cora Farver, I. E Ikeler Esq., Mr. N. Nagle, Miss Lennie Nolton, Master Charlie Probst, Mr. Samuel W. Pursell, Miss Mary Shroeder (2).

CARDS.

J. B. McHenry.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday morning of last week, an immense cave-in occured on the Lehigh Valley railroad near Stockton, Luzerne county. The cave in is about 300 feet long and 150 feet wide. Three tracks covered the place of the cave-in, but fortunately only two trucks loaded with lumber were on them; these were swallowed up with the falling earth. An excursion of several Sunday schools was due that morning, but fortunately the cave-in was so early in the morning that they did not reach that point. Arrangements were made at once for grading around the cave-in, and a new track will be down in a day or two.

The School Furnishing Company commenced operations last week. Everything being new, they could not look for the machinery to move smoothly, but are highly pleased at the result of the first few days work. They have secured a fine moulding sand and an expert moulder. The first castings they made were so smooth that it required but little dressing before they were ready for use. When once thoroughly in running order they expect to make the very finest castings in such manner as will need no extra work of preparation after they once come from the sand. Any one having small castings to make would do well to call upon the company for terms, and have all their work done at home.

From reliable sources it is learned that all the Lehigh Valley Railroad offices will be removed from Mauch Chunk to Bethlehem, and that in a short time the latter place will be the headquarters for the transaction of all official business of the company. The reason for the change is said to be the long-continued warfare between Philadelphia and Bethlehem for these offices. General Traffic Manager Taylor removes his office on the ground that Bethlehem is more convenient, and a majority of the head men are of the opinion that that place is even better than Philadelphia, and that all offices will speedily follow the removal of Mr. Taylor. Mauch Chunk will lose about fifty thousand dollars annually by the removals.—*Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer.*

Eli Barton died at the residence of L. B. Rupert on Monday morning last after an illness of several weeks. He had been complaining since about the middle of May, but was not thought to be seriously ill, until about a week before his death when he began to fail rapidly. An autopsy was held on Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Rutter, assisted by Drs. McKelvy, McReynolds and Buckingham, and the cause of death was ascertained to be cancer in the stomach. Mr. Barton was born in this town, and resided here all his life. He married a daughter of the late John Pursell, by whom he had two children, and both his wife and children died many years ago. He was a brother of Mrs. L. B. Rupert, Caleb Barton, Elisha Barton deceased, James Barton, deceased, and Mrs. E. Mendenhall. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and for many years has been a faithful member of the Vestry of St. Paul's. His age was 68 years. The funeral takes place to-day, Friday, from the residence of L. B. Rupert, at one o'clock p. m.

Asa Packer's Heirs.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW CLAIMANT TO A GREAT INHERITANCE.

The only contingency by which the Lehigh University can lose the $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 endowment, and St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, the $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 legacy from the Packer estate is the birth of an heir. This possibility has been quietly talked about the past week.

The whisper was that the late Asa Packer's only surviving child, now Mrs. Charles H. Cummings of New York City, expects shortly to give birth to an heir to the great Packer estates. Such an event has been wholly unlooked for. The trustees of the University, with a copy of Judge Packer's will locked up in their vaults, have possessed their souls with patience and looked forward to the day when their institution should be as rich as any seat of learning in the land, and free to all ambitious youths who should succeed in passing the necessary preliminary examination.

When Asa Packer died, on May 17, 1879, his wife, his two sons, Robert A. and Harry E. Packer, and his daughter, Mary Hannah Packer, were still living. First Mrs. Packer died and then the boys followed in quick succession, leaving Miss Packer to inherit the entire fortune, over one-half of which is entailed.

Miss Packer was then on the shady side of 40 years of age, and it was not deemed likely that she would ever marry, more especially as her brother Harry had strenuously opposed her wedding Mr. Cummings, a Lehigh Valley Railroad employee, who had been paying her some attention. Even after her marriage the residuary legatees were not disturbed. The contingency of an heir was so remote as to receive little consideration, and that the money would ultimately come to the University and the Hospital was thought to be next to certain.

The will of the late Judge Packer was a very voluminous document. The deceased had come to Pennsylvania from Connecticut on foot in 1823, and he had found here a fortune. It was no wonder, therefore, that having acquired this wealth by hard labor, energy and perseverance, he should be careful in the disposition of it.

He first named five trustees—his two sons, Elisha P. Wilbur and Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, and the President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co, which road he built and of which he was the largest stockholder. Every bit of his property was left to them in trust, though he stipulated that they should give to his wife whatever amount she should select, to be hers absolutely. His Mauch Chunk mansion was left for the use of his children, but at their death and the death of their heirs it was to go back to the trustees. To the Philadelphia Divinity school he left $33,500, and to the St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, Mauch Chunk, a like amount. To the Lehigh University he bequeathed $1,500,000; to the Lucy Packer Lindermann Library, a memorial erected on the University grounds to his deceased daughter, $500,000, and to the St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., $300,000.

To each of his three children he left an income of $20,000 annually and a provision that the residue of his estate, after paying a number of private bequests, be divided equally between them. Each was permitted to dispose of one-half his or her share by will, but the other half was to be retained at the death of the last survivor by the trustees, who should divide the estates then in their hands into three equal parts, giving one-third to the children of Judge Packer's daughter, the late Mrs. Linderman; one to his nephews and neices, and the other to the Lehigh University and St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, in the proportion of his previous bequests to those institutions. It is estimated that this one-third, had Mary Packer Cummings died childless, would have amounted to $8,000,000 or $9,000,000.

Judge Packer's son Robert was twice married, but never had any children.

Harry Packer also died childless, and if his sister had followed his advice she would never have married, and the University's rich endowment would have been a certainty.

Mr. Cummings, however, who was at one time conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and who worked himself up from that post to the position he now occupies of General Eastern Passenger agent, with an office in New York, met with favor in Miss Packer's eyes, and about eighteen months ago she became his wife.

An effort was made to oust Mr. Cummings from his place some months before his engagement to Miss Packer was announced, but she asserted her authority, and as the controlling power in the Lehigh Valley Railroad company her word was law.

Mrs. Cummings is now erecting a handsome chapel in the University grounds as a memorial to the deceased members of her family.

Buckhorn.

This is harvest week with our farmers. The grain is down and tangled very much but self-binders of every make roll out the sheaves completely.

Rev. Sharretts entertained the children of the Lutheran Sunday school at this place with an interesting and instructive sermon on Sunday last.

The New Columbia Sunday school had their annual picnic in Aaron Smith's grove on last Saturday.

Mr. Jonathan Winner, of Plymouth, is visiting friends here.

Miss Blanch Shoemaker is expected home the 16th of this month.

Butter is cheap and plenty, but who can get a lemon in our market?

D. W. Harris, of Nanticoke, was home to see his mother on the Fourth.

The cherry crop is an extraordinary good one this year.

Mr. James Mason died on Saturday last. Interment took place on Monday afternoon.

Quite a number of strangers pass through here on their way to Jerseytown for work on the railroad.

Uncle Sam had no big time over here on his birthdaay this year, but everybody suspended work.

One of the great needs of our town is better sidewalks, but a greater need just now is a Chewing Gum Reform Society to hold at Bay the Chewing Gum Club.

Do not forget the school house letting on this Saturday at Buckhorn.

Mr. Geo. Hartman, of Sunbury stopped in at Buckhorn over Sunday. Uncles, aunts gave him a hearty welcome—and—and—well, you know.

We hear of two birthday parties for Saturday, but we musn't tell.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
As a remedy for pulmonary affections and scrofulous diseases.

Dr. Ira M. Lang—a prominent physician in New York, says:—I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in above diseases, and it is easily administered on account of its palatableness.

A Miner's Crime.

EDWARD BAYLISS, OF NANTICOKE, FATALLY SHOOTS HIS ACCUSED WIFE.

For several weeks past Nanticoke has been anticipating sensational developments from the alleged criminal intimacy of Charlotte Bayliss, a pretty married woman, with John P. Puckey, a well-known citizen, until recently the time-keeper of the Susquehanna Coal Co. Thursday morning the sensation came in the fatal shooting of the woman by her husband, Edward Bayliss, a miner.

The crime, committed at Bayliss' home about 2 o'clock, was described by the woman while conscious Thursday morning. In substance it is that she had placed her four children in bed at an early hour, and shortly after retired herself, followed soon by her husband, who had been of a more pleasant mood than for several evenings past. Both soon passed into sleep, from which she was awakened by her husband about 1:30 o'clock. He began to question her about her relations with Puckey, who on Monday of last week was bound over before a Wilkes-Barre magistrate to answer the charge of adultery at the instance of the injured husband. He coaxed and urged and threatened, but she absolutely refused to state anything, saying she would prefer having her throat cut from ear to ear than to open her mouth on the matter.

The husband then said he would kill her if she did not answer, and she, becoming alarmed, got out of bed to escape from the room. As she did so Bayliss reached out of bed, and grasping a ready revolver fired at her, the shot striking her right cheek and glancing off through the forehead. She rushed for the stairway. The second shot was fired, striking her in the left side of the back and lodging above, close to the heart, producing a fatal wound. The ball was extracted. It was of thirty two calibre. The wounded woman ran out of the house to a neighbor's, and, with the cry of "Murder!" sank helpless on the porch, clothed only in her nightdress. The murderous husband followed in his underclothes and then disappeared. Presently, however, he returned to the house and gave himself up to an officer. He had while absent thrown away the revolver. He admitted the shooting, and in no way seemed to regret it. He is now lodged in prison at Wilkes-Barre.

Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, feeling of langnor, biliousness, liver troubles and all diseases of the blood are speedily cured by the use of Keller's Catarrh Remedy. See advertisement.

What a Business Man Thinks of the Pennsylvania Limited.

From the New York Times.

"I have just finished one of the pleasantest railway trips I have ever had," said a prominent merchant, as he alighted from the Pennsylvania Limited at Jersey City last evening. "I had no idea," he continued, "that the railroad people had reduced the art of travel to such perfection. A business trip becomes a merry holiday, full of comfort, pleasure, and good cheer.

"I received a telegram at my house, up town, Tuesday morning, at 7.30 a. m., urging my presence in Chicago by noon of Wednesday, if it were possible to accomplish the journey in that time. It seemed almost impracticable, but I remembered that the Limited left New York at 9.00 a. m., and hastily packing my bag, started for Desbrosses Street Ferry without waiting for breakfast. The train left Jersey City at 9.15, and as it whirled over the meadows, I sought the dining car and seated myself at a neat and flower-adorned table, where I enjoyed a delightful breakfast of all the delicacies of the season, admirably cooked, and served with scrupulous neatness. The sensation of taking a meal while flying onward at the rate of forty-five miles an hour is not only novel, but appetizing. The smoking car, with its luxurious sofas and ease-giving rattan chairs, I found to be a most comfortable apartment, and after reading the morning paper, I joined a party at cards, and the hours flew by so swiftly that we had stopped at Philadelphia and Harrisburg and were rolling along the banks of the Juniata before we realized that we had traveled nearly three hundred miles. The view from the car windows engrossed our attention from this time until the curtain of night fell on the scene. This section of the route abounds in the most beautiful scenery imaginable. The road lies through and over the Allegheny Mountains, and after following the banks of the blue Juniata for many miles, the actual climbing of the mountains begins a short distance east of Altoona. Our third stop of five minutes was made at Altoona, after having completed an uninterrupted run of one hundred and thirty-two miles. The most magnificent portion of the route from a scenic standpoint lies beyond Altoona, where the grand sweep of the Horse Shoe Curve, and the subsequent ascent of Allegrippus, reveals some of the wildest scenery in America. We viewed this just before sunset, when all the mountains were bathed, as the poets say, in glory. It was a grand sight.

"The dinner, served about this hour, was excellent, and comprised in the *menu* everything one could expect at a first-class New York restaurant. All the meats and vegetables are cooked as they are ordered, and cooked well, too.

"Another short stop at Pittsburg, and one at Alliance, is the last that I remember, as I turned in about this time, and when I awakened the next morning we were somewhere between Fort Wayne and Chicago. I could not resist the temptation to take breakfast on the Limited, which was hardly finished before the train came to its final stop in the Union Depot, Chicago. This was 9.30, twenty-four hours and a half after leaving New York. I felt as fresh as a daisy, met my appointment, loafed around an hour or so with friends, took the East-bound train at 5 that afternoon, and here I am back in New York at 6.55 p. m. Thursday. Isn't that business? Not only business but pleasure, I can assure you, for I feel as if I had enjoyed a regular, old-fashioned boy's holiday.

"I hope I have not bored you with this enthusiastic recital, and think you might write it up for the benefit of those who travel. My advice to travelers to Pittsburg, Chicago or Cincinnati is, 'Take the Limited.' Good-bye."

The Best in the Market.

We would remind our friends and former patrons and the public generally, that we are still handling D. M. Osborne & Co's Reapers, Mowers and Binders, of which we have on hand a full line, covering all the latest improvements, which are added to these excellent machines every year.

We keep constantly on hand a line of extras for the above machines and make a specialty of repairing, not only the Osborne machines, but all kinds of mowing and reaping machines.

We have always on hand a full line of knives for all makes of machines. We have a large stock of the very best of binder twine, which we are offering for 15 cents per. pound. Inviting all to examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere we are respectfully HARMAN & HASSERT.

Nanticoke Mine Disaster.

A STATE GEOLOGIST'S INVESTIGATION INTO THE ACCIDENT BY WHICH SEVERAL MEN PERISHED.

HARRISBURG, July 3.—Governor Pattison has received from Charles A. Ashburner, geologist in charge at Philadelphia, a letter in response to one from G. M. Williams from Wilkes-Barre, Mine Inspector of the Middle district, regarding the petition of certain miners and their wives at Nanticoke, entreating the Governor to appoint a Commission to investigate the disaster at that place.

Mr. Ashburner says he made careful investigation some time ago of the causes which led to the Nanticoke disaster, and that a report thereon will be published in the annual report of the progress of Geological Survey now in the hands of the State Printer. The following extracts from his report, embodying the geologist's views on the subject, are given:—"A review of all the facts bearing upon the care with which mining in the vicinity of the Nanticoke cave-in has been prosecuted by the Susquehanna Coal Co., conclusively proves that the accident was unavoidable, and could never have been anticipated by any measures which the company could have with reason adopted. This company has been untiring in adopting every means to rescue the imprisoned miners, and, as far as I am informed from public records and from my personal knowledge of other mining accidents, no company in the anthracite region has exercised care in preventing accidents which might involve the lives of the miners, and has been more prompt and generous in all its efforts to relieve the unfortunate, than the Susquehanna Coal Company. I have made this statement after a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the accident, since in some of the published accounts at the time the accident took place it was charged to ignorance on the part of the management of the Company as to the proper support to give the rocks and the coal culm on the top of the surface overlying the coal bed." Mr. Ashburner describes the measures that were taken immediately after the accident to relieve the imprisoned miners, and continuing says:—"I am thoroughly convinced that the same force which, within an hour brought material from the 'cave-in' out to the mouth of the tunnel opening into slope No. 2, carried similar material within a much shorter time to rooms south and west of the cave-in in which the imprisoned miners were supposed to have been at the time the accident took place, and I believe that all the men there entrapped were doubtless dead inside of an hour. It is unnecessary to review in this place the facts and circumstances connected with the accident which led me to this conclusion." In conclusion Mr. Ashburner says: "I consider it the height of folly to suppose for a moment that any of the imprisoned miners are now living, as set forth in the petition, and aside from the very great expense which would be involved in any effort to disinter the bodies of the miners I consider that such an undertaking would be very hazardous and the lives of any relief parties would be unnecessarily and unwarrantedly imperiled."

Bleeding the Farmer.

There is no other industrial pursuit than agriculture which is so burdened with alleged improvements for which patents have been secured. The farmer's soul is seized with claims of royalties from an endless variety of people who demand money for devices for which patents have been secured unjustly. Fences, wells, churns, gates, harrows, clevices and a great variety of simple tools and devices which are used by farmers and even methods of pruning, laying down trees and vines for Winter protection, and now an old method of making drains, have been patented and the use of them is denied to the public. The worst of it is that the majority of the claimants are farmers themselves, and do their best to tax their brother farmers without any adequate return being made, and moreover it causes and encourages litigation and wastes hardened money. This is a matter which needs reforming, and farmers should combine to insist upon a deliverance from this irritating and costly nuisance.—*Ex.*

The Fourth at Danville.

Several hundred people went from Bloomsburg and vicinity to Danville on Monday. Independence day was observed there by a grand parade in the morning. In the procession were two military companies, a number of G. A. R. posts, six or eight fire companies and as many brass bands, drum corps, members of the borough council, &c. The Juvenile military company of Berwick marched well and attracted much attention. At noon the corner stone of the Beaver free library was laid by the Masons, and at 2:30 Hon. Marliott Brosius, of Lancaster, delivered an oration at the Opera House. Two games of base ball were played during the day by the Danville and Lewistown nines. There were thousands of people on the streets.

A Pleasant Surprise.

On Tuesday night, June 29., about fifty ladies and gentleman assembled at the M. E. parsonage in Mifflinville, very much to the surprise of the parson and family. After spending a couple of hours in enjoyable conversation and singing, the company departed to their homes, leaving a nice donation.

Sisters and brethren, we thank you for your kind remembrance. May the Lord bless you.

L. B. & J. D. W. DEAVOR.

Court Proceedings.

July 5th, 1886.

Estate of Moses Everett, dec'd. Opinion of Court filed.

John K. Grotz vs. E. C. Ager. Opinion filed, judgment for defendant.

In re. Sheriff's sale in D. S. Brown's estate. Opinion filed.

McAlarney et. ux. vs. Wolverton, in equity. Receiver's account confirmed nisi.

In re. lunacy of Mary Ricketts. Opinion filed, respondent to pay all costs.

Road in Catawissa near Beringer's mill. No opinion filed, rule discharged.

Bird vs. Culp and McWilliams. Opinion filed, judgment for plaintiff for $938.

Kase use vs. D. H. & W. R. R. Co., Opinion filed, rule made absolute.

Phillips use vs. Ramsey. Opinion filed, proceedings suspended.

Est. of David Thomas, dec'd. Opinion filed, auditor's report confirmed.

Est. of Geo. Shuman, dec'd. Petition for citation filed, citation awarded.

Est. of Clara Shuman, minor. Petition for citation, citation awarded.

Est. of Samuel Lorman, dec'd. Petition for citation filed, citation awarded.

Felici Anna Moore, of the borough of Berwick, declared a *feme sole* trader.

Road in Jackson and Sugarloaf township, No. 14 Sept. Sess, 1883. Report of reviewers confirmed as of Dec. 16, 1884.

Road in Jackson and Sugarloaf townships near Elijah Peterman's and Noah Golder's. Petition for viewers filed: Eli Ikeler, David Stroup and F. K. Appleman appointed viewers.

Israel Bittenbender vs Geo. B. W. Hosler. Petition of Sheriff for an interpleader filed.

The Church Festival.

As this is the season of year for festivals, I thought perhaps a few words on that subject from one not on the committee might be acceptable to your readers.

The wise man says, "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." The church festival I presume is one of them. The conjunction connecting the two clauses in the sentence quoted above, seems to my benighted mind to imply opposition of meaning. That is, that man's inventions in certain cases do not make or keep a man upright.

That the fertival is man's invention, I think will be conceded, unless it has a still worse origin,) from the fact that we find no warrant or mention of any thing of the kind in the Scripture. The Prophet Elisha seems to have had no thought of any thing of that kind, when he came to Gilgal in time of a dearth, and found the sons of the prophets in want of food. There was a case where certain ladies of uncertain age might have found most congenial employment in getting up a festival for those dear self-sacrificing young men, if the prophet had intimated that such service would be acceptable. But the prophet takes a more prosaic plan to satisfy their immediate wants. "He said to his servants set on the great pot and seethe pottage for the sons of the prophets."

I do not profess to be an interpreter of scripture narratives, but I suppose, those sons of the prophets were young men preparing to teach in the ancient Jewish church, and that Elisha was their principal instructor. Had those students and their instructor lived in our day, and been in such reduced circumstances, no doubt some would be philanthropist would have gotten up a festival or charity ball for their benefit.

A man from Baal-shalisha followed, what I conceive to be the scriptural plan and brought them "the *first fruits* of his barley, and *full* ears of corn," *no nubbins*, and gave the students a feast. He did not wait for the meager or doubtful proceeds of a festival to supply their wants.

Again the students found the place where they dwelt too strait for them. And they proposed not a charity ball or a festival, but that they "go to Jordan, and take thence every man a beam, and let us make us a place there, where we may dwell." I do not wish it to be understood, that I object to the church building houses for the accommodation of theological students. What I condemn is, resorting to unscriptural methods for securing the means. Let men give as did the man from Baal-shalisha of the first fruits of his increase. The wise man says, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and the first fruits of thy increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses burst out with new wine." You will have to hunt a long time before you find any such encouragement for either buying or selling ice cream or peanuts at a festival.

An argument frequently made use of in defence of church festivals is, that it draws a certain amount of money from those who otherwise would not give any thing. This may look justifiable, but I think we have no warrant for such procedure. When Moses wished to raise means for the building of the Tabernacle, "he spake unto the children of Israel, saying, this is the thing which the Lord commanded, take ye from among you an offering unto the Lord, whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring it, an offering unto the Lord, gold, silver etc."

If instead of the above, we were to find it recorded, "And Moses spake unto the children of Israel, saying prepare ye now a great festival. Let every one bring in such things as are fair to look upon and pleasant to the taste; and see ye to it, that it exceeds in abundance and variety any thing ever known among the heathen that are around about us. And moreover we will send out of the fairest of our maidens to beguile the sons of the Amorites, and the Cananites, and the Hittites to come and buy of our dainties; so that we may secure help of those who otherwise would give nothing toward the good work."

If we were to find something like the above, we would be inclined to exclaim "why Moses thou art an old schemer!"

If we think such work would look a little tricky, if it were done by Moses or the prophets, how think you does it look for men under the Christian dispensation?

But we look in vain for any such scripture precedent. The only thing I have been able to find in Scripture, that called to mind the modern church festival, is when our Saviour found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting. If the proceeds of those sales were to be used with service of the Temple, it would look very much like a festival.

Whatever may have been the object of those sales, the offense seems to have been making the temple a house of merchandise "and when he had made a scourge of small cords, He drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep and the oxen; and poured out the changer's money and overthrew the tables; and said unto them that sold doves, "take these things hence; make not my father's house a house of merchandise."

Whether it would be the proper thing at the present day for some good citizen to take a cat-o'-nine-tails, and drive those speculators out of the or away from the church is a question, I do not propose to decide; but I suggest those wishing to get money for benevolent purposes by selling cakes, candy, peanuts or beer, that they open a confectionery or restaurant, take out a licence and do a legitimate business, and not bring reproach upon the cause they are aiming to benefit.

OLD FOGY.

The Hot Weather

Of mid-summer has a weakening effect, both upon body and mind. You feel absolutely incapable of doing any arduous work and even light duties are performed languidly and unwillingly. This low state of the system causes even greater infirmity, and gives opportunity for serious disease to gain a foot hold. In this condition the system is quick to respond to the reviving, quickening and strengthening effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life and vigor into every portion of the body. People who have taken it write us, saying: "It puts new life right into me." "It makes me young again." Reader, if you suffer from summer weakness, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

J. H. Stecker can supply you with anything you need in the line of fruit jars. Call and see his fine stock and prices. You can also get new potatoes, canned and chipped beef and other canned goods or anything you need in the grocery line. Call and see. Main street, opposite Saltzer's music rooms. Country produce taken in exchange at highest market price.

Jerseytown.

Hay making is now engaging the attention of the farmers, many have begun to harvest.

No demonstrations for the fourth; even the small boy with the well known firecracker was not to be seen or heard.

Miss Sallie Watson closed her select school in town last week.

Miss Della Wagner closed her summer school at Fruit's school house last Saturday with a picnic.

The prospects for a railroad through here in the near future are now more promising than at any previous time. There are about thirty Hungarians at work on the road here, and, it is said, that others are expected. We have heard some talk that with the coming of the railroad there will be started in this place a steam flour mill, a steam this, and a steam that. Why not? A quaint observer modestly remarks whence cometh the capitalist with the capital? Oh, bring 'em in on the railroad.

Mr. W. H. Cotner who has been in Indiana for the last two years is now at home.

W. W. Lowry who has been working at Glenn Summit came home on Saturday.

William C. Johnston, Esq. and James Miller of Danville were in town one day last week.

Dr. J. C. Fruit was at Hazelton the beginning of the week.

Miss Mamie Sheep has returned from school at Bloomsburg, and is spending vacation at home.

Mrs. Giles and son, Arthur, of Hazelton, are visiting friends here.

Frank Cotner while working in the woods one day last week had his foot somewhat seriously hurt by a log rolling on it.

Quite extensive improvements in the way of new buildings being erected have been going on in the community during the present year.

Mr. Jonathan Pegg died at the residence of his sister in town last Thursday. The funeral took place on Saturday.

The two Misses Runyan of Bloomsburg were visiting Miss Emma Girton last Sunday.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make any "extraordinary offer" to secure possession at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $200 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $50 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents or men, and fail to clear at least $250 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guarantee; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and those we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the busy season, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all live agents, sewing machine solicitors and canvassers in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
118 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever

EARLY EXECUTIONS.

There is something in the very phrase "burnt at the stake" which fills one with horror, and the thought that any woman would brave such a death seems almost incredible. The Maid of Orleans has doubtless been in the minds of many persons all over the civilized world of late, as well as in that of every Frenchman on account of the monument recently erected in her honor in her beloved patrie. But, although it seems absolutely barbarous to make such a suggestion if the old records are to be credited, this burning was by no means the agonizing death it is generally supposed to have been. Indeed, in England it was looked upon as an easy death, and women were even burnt for the same crimes for which men are hung, as being the more humane manner of putting to death. But here lies the whole secret, these same old records show that the condemned were invariably strangled to death, or at least into a state of perfect unconsciousness before the flames were allowed to touch them so that in realty it was simply the dead body which was devoured by the angry flames.

In proof of this case is mentioned in an old English book where the executioner was severely blamed because his hands becoming scorched, he failed to pull the rope fastened around the neck of the condemned hard enough to kill her until after the flames had reached her and caused great agony, in spite of the efforts of those about her. Quite a detailed account is given of the execution of a woman named Eleanor Elsom in the "Lincoln Date Book," who was condemned to death for the murder of her husband and ordered to be burned at the stake. It read as follows: "She was saturated with tar, and her limbs were also smeared with the same inflamable substance, while a tarred bonnet had been placed on her head. She was brought out of prison barefooted, and being put on a hurdle, was drawn on a sledge to the place of execution near the gallows. Upon arrival some time was passed in prayer, after which the executioner placed her on a tar barrel a height of three feet, against the stake. A rope ran through a pulley in the stake and was placed around her neck, she herself fixing it with her hands." She was probably quite dead before the fire reached her, as the executioner pulled upon the rope several times while the irons were being fixed. The body was seen amid the flames for nearly half an hour, though through the dryness of the wood and the quantity of tar, the fire was exceedingly fierce.

Burning at the stake was, not so very long ago, used as a punishment of heretics of both sexes, or any person accused of witchcraft. This mode of execution was kept up all during the middle ages, the first case on record being that of a man named Alban who was burned in the year 304 A. D.—Many persons were put to death for coining, which was up to late date, regarded as an offense meriting death, the latest case on record of burning at the stake for this crime being that of a woman named Christian Murphy, alias Bowman, who was burned on March 18, 1789.

The last case of burning opposite Newgate was in 1786, when a woman was hanged on a low scaffold, and after life was extinct the fire was lighted below her and the body was burnt to ashes.

George III. put a stop to this barbarous method of execution and provided that after June 5, 1790 women should be hung as well as men.

Still more dreadful than burning at the stake was the horrible idea of boiling people to death, which was at one time a legal punishment for the crime of poisoning, the law putting it in effect being passed by Henry VIII. in 1531. One of the few cases recorded was that of a cook in the diocese of the bishop of Rochester, named Richard Roose. This man had put poison in food, causing the death of two persons and the serious illness of others, and the sentence was passed on him that he should be boiled to death without any benefit of the clergy, which meant without any mitigation of the sentence such as was commonly accorded to those in any way connected with the clergy, so that he probably really felt the frightful agonies of being boiled.

The next person of whom we hear as meeting this hideous death was a woman, a servant, who had poisoned three families with whom she had lived. In the chronicle of the Grey friars, mention is made of a man who was made fast to a chain and let down into boiling water until he was dead. The expenses attendant on the parboiling and hanging of Friar Stone in 1639 are curious. The execution came off at Canterbury, and the following were the details of the expenses: "For a ton of timber to make a pair of gallows for to hang Friar Stone, two shillings six pence; to a carpenter for making the gallows and the dray, one shilling four pence; to a laborer that dug the holes, three pence; expenses setting up the same, one shilling; for a load of wood and for a horse to draw him to a dungeon, two shillings three pence; paid two men that sat at the kettle and parboiled him, one shilling; to three men that carried his quarters to the gates and set them up, one shilling; for halters, sandwich, cord and screws, one shilling; for a woman that scoured the kettle, two pence; to him that did the execution, three shillings three pence total, fourteen shillings eight pence.

This punishment was not uncommon either in England or on the continent, for coining and the law permitting it was not repealed until the time of Edward VI., in 1547.

Cases where persons were disembowled were not infrequent, but the sentence was generally mitigated, and as in the case of burning at the stake, the condemned were first strangled.

Mention is made in an old book of a man being pressed to death, but no instance can be given of this dreadful mode of killing, the very idea of which is enough to give anyone of moderately strong nerves the nightmare for a week.

It is claimed that death by drowning is the easiest, but we doubt if the idea of being sewed up in a sack and thrown into the water would be agreeable to any one, yet such was at one time the not unmerited doom of parricides, but still more revolting is the idea of being put under herdles into bogs or ferns, which was the fate reserved for the meaner criminals at one period in Germany, while the greater malefactors was reserved the infinitely preferable death of hanging.

The Anglo-Saxons had all women who were convicted of stealing drowned, and King Richard the Lion-Hearted made that the legal punishment for a soldier who killed a fellow crusader. Criminals were drowned in England until the early part of the seventeenth century, and in Edinburgh, Scotland, a man was drowned as late as 1611 "for the stealing of a lamb." In other parts of Scotland the custom was prevalent until 1685.

It would seem that as civilization advances executions are being not only much less painful, but are, in many cases, altogether disappearing. Strange to say, many noblemen of our day belonging to old families, who still own the feudal castles of their ancestors, point with a kind of pride to the soul-revolting instruments of torture used by their forefathers—instruments that one would imagine to fill them with shame for the barbarians who employed them. But life is a puzzle at the best.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Green Manuring.

By the term green manuring, says the American Agriculturist, is meant the practice of growing and plowing under crops in the green state, to enrich the soil. A soil is said to be productive in proportion to the amount of humus it contains. Humus is formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. If a heavy growth of vegetation, grain, clover or weeds is plowed under, a certain amount of plant food is returned to the soil. It would be very natural to suppose that the decayed stem of one plant would contain good, acceptable food for another. If plowing under has been done on a clay soil, six months afterwards, by digging down through the furrow, a dark stratum will be found where the weeds fell and rotted. Repeated plowing under of green crops will fill the ground with humus, and restore the worst worn land to fertility.

One objection to this method of fertilizing is the length of time required as several years must elapse before many crops could be added to the soil. It is very important, then to adopt the rotation that will admit of the greatest number of crops in the shortest time. Some plants add more fertility to the soil than others, but these are not always the ones that are easiest grown, and it is very important to get a good growth to plow under. Rye will grow where no other grain will, and yield a fair crop. Another advantage is its growth in winter. In the latitude of Southern Illinois, rye may be sown in November and plowed under when fully headed out in May, and the ground sowed immediately with Southern cow peas and plowed under in July or August. Another sowing of peas will make a partial crop by the first frost, when it can be turned under and the ground again seeded to rye. This makes three crops plowed under in one year.—*Tribune & Farmer.*

Didn't Favor a Halfway Job.

A gentleman had occasion to send his little daughter up to the garret for some article he wanted. The child soon returned crying; and upon being asked what the trouble was, replied, "that the snow had sifted in upon the garret stairs and she had slipped down and hurt herself."

"Well, did you get what I told you?" inquired the father.

She replied that she had not.

"Well then," he exclaimed, starting up. "I'll go; I guess I ain't afraid of a little snow."

After he had gone the child observed that she hoped papa would fall just a little for laughing at her.

Soon afterwards a distant bumping and rolling was heard, accompanied with the sound of suppressed wrath. The family listened with awakened interest, but the object of their solicitude was heard above whispering quite soberly as though nothing had happened.

He crossed two rooms above and as he approached the top of the stairs, thundered out:

"Open the chamber door! Next you know, you'll have me tumble down here and break my neck. It's so dark now—" but the sentence was never finished.

Trip went his heels and rolling, thumping and swearing he sprawled his six feet of length upon the kitchen floor, where he was greeted with bursts of merriment from the collected family. He lay quite still for a moment, and then shouted out:

"Open the cellar door; I may as well put her through, clear to the bottom."

Tell Your Pastor.

Tell your pastor when his services have been a blessing to you. His words may have convicted you of sin, warned you of some lurking danger, guided you in perplexity, comforted you in sorrow, elevated your groveling desires, and brought the very life of God to your soul. Whatever good his words may have conferred upon you, make it known to your pastor. The knowledge will comfort and encourage him. He has many discouragements in his work. Among these is the reticence of his people respecting their appreciation of his services or of the blessing which, in whatever form, may have come through his words to their souls. There is no danger of pride being engendered in his heart by your cheering words, as it is sometimes imagined might be the case by superficial thinkers. Gratitude, praise, joy are more likely to fill his heart and burst from his lips. Besides, you owe it to your pastor to tell him how you have been benefited by and through him. It is part of the reward allowed him by God for his work. It is only following in the footsteps of the good in all ages, and the example is given by God himself, who will say to each faithful servant, "Well done!" Do not let your pastor, then, be discouraged through your failure to inform him of his agency in your spiritual good. Tell your pastor.—*Pulpit Treasury.*

The new stamped letter-sheet soon to be issued by the Postoffice Department promises to be a great convenience to the public. It is a letter-sheet and envelope combined, a perforated line running around the sheet, with the narrow spaces outside overspread with mucilage, so that the sheet may be folded and securely fastened. The letter when ready for mailing, resembles the style in use before envelopes were invented. This the Government stamps in loose sheets and collectively in pads, and it will be put on sale soon at some of the leading postoffices throughout the country As it can be produced at a very low figure, and affords the same security that an envelope does, it is expected to take the place, to a considerable extent, of the postal card.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female troubles, when J. H. Mercer offers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on guarrantee.

Slices of lemon, freshly cut, bound tightly upon the temples, are said to be a sure cure for nervous headche.

Summer Pruning of Grape Vines.

E. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., read a paper on the subject of "Summer Pruning," before the last convention of the American Horticultural Society, an abstract of which we give herewith. As the vines awaken from their winter sleep in the spring, and the buds begin to swell, it will be observed that two buds often appear from what seemed but one in a dormant state. The first and simplest operation in summer pruning, is to rub off one of these and all superfluous ones wherever and whenever they appear. A simple touch of the finger will do it. The weakest and generally the lowest one has to go.

If the buds from any cause start feebly, the sooner this is done the better for those that remain. In cases where they start strong and vigorously, however, it is well to defer their removal until the embryo clusters have appeared. If these shoots have grown a foot or a foot and a half, no matter. The check to the vine will be the greater and their removal none the less demanded The remaining shoots are pinched off at one or two leaves beyond the last cluster of fruit, and the laterals are stopped in the same way as recommended for the young vine, to one leaf.

Those bearing cones and laterals, after recovering from the check thus given, will soon make a fresh start in wood-making, and the pinching process is to be repeated as before, leaving an additional leaf each time. The effect of this treatment is to retard the sap and retain it where it is needed for the full development of buds, leaves and fruit. The leaves remaining increase in size much beyond their normal proportions, and a strong, vigorous leaf of this kind is most capable of resisting the attack of mildew. The larger the leaf area next to the fruit, the larger and finer the fruit will be.

This pinching process also results in full, plump and well-developed buds on the canes to be left for the next year's fruiting. Vines, which are allowed to grow at random and take care of themselves, seldom fruit, purely from lack of development. The sap, being allowed to pursue its natural course unmolested, has no time to stop and pay proper attention to these buds. The short spur system depends absolutely for success on this summer pruning.

Mr. Williams cited the case of a very successful amateur who has vines ten years old treated on this system, some of the spurs on which are not over one and a half inches long, so short in some cases that the base bud seems to start almost out of the old wood, and yet this bud will give as good fruit and as large cluster as any, and does so year after year. It is simply due to this full development resulting from summer pruning.

A Tale of a Cyclone.

We were riding along on the bounding train yesterday, and some one spoke of the free and democratic way that people in this country got acquainted with each other while traveling. Then we got to talking about railway sociability and railway etiquette, and from that we got to talking about natural phenomena and storms. I spoke of the cyclone with some feeling and a little bitterness, perhaps, briefly telling my own experience, and making the storm as loud and wet and violent as possible.

Then a gentleman from western Minnesota, a man who went there in an early day and homesteaded it when his nearest neighbor was fifty miles away, spoke of a cyclone that visited his county before the telegraph or railroad had penetrated that part of the state. He said it was very clear up to the moment that he noticed a cloud in the northwest no larger than a man's hand. It sauntered down in a southwesterly direction like a cyclone that had all summer to do its chores in. Then it gave two quick snorts and a roar, wiped out all the farm buildings he had, sucked the well dry, soured all the milk in the milk house, and spread desolation all over that quarter-section. But the narrator said that the most remarkable thing he remembered was this: He had dug about a pint of angle worms that morning intending to go over to the lake toward evening and catch a few perch. But when the cyclone came it picked up those angle worms and drove them head first through his new grindstone without injuring the worms or impairing the grindstone. He would have had the grindstone photographed, he said, if the angle worms could have been kept still long enough. He said that they were driven just far enough through to hang on the other side like a lambrequin.

It is such circumstances as these coming to us from the mouths of eye-witnesses, that led us to exclaim: How prolific is nature and how wonderful are all her works—including poor, weak man! Man, who comes into the world clothed in a little brief authority, perhaps, and nothing else to speak of. He rises up in the morning, prevaricates, and dies. Where are our best liars to day? Look for them where you will and you will find that they are passing away. Go into the cemetery and there you will find them mingling with the dust, but striving still to perpetuate their business by marking their tombs with a gentle prevarication chiseled in enduring stone.

The End of the 'Oneida Community."

The notorious Oneida community seems to have been pretty well broken up. Its founder, J. H. Noyes, is dead; the majority of the members have married; the rest have abandoned "multiple marriage," in accordance with the pledge given to the public of that region some years ago. Even the peculiar faith and the property arrangements of the community have been abandoned by the majority; and nothing now remains but an Oneida joint stock company, which carries on the various kinds of business by which the community supported itself. The truth is that the community was doomed as soon as the agitation against its practices had driven Noyes to flight into Canada. As he himself admits in his "American Socialism," one of the first conditions of community success is to have a master whose will is law. He was the master, and when he was too far away to rule, the elements of revolt proved too strong for the mere tradition of his influence. He left no one competent to take his place, as his methods had rather repressed than fostered the kind of ability required in a leader.

Insects have an aversion to the odor or smell of the red cedar. Cedar saw dust sprinkled about the house, and nests partially composed of and resting upon a bed of cedar leaves, will prevent the inroads of insects. When convenient, small cedar trees, cut down and placed about the premises, renewed occasionally by fresh green ones, are recommended for this purpose.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	NORTH. p.m.	NORTH. a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	SOUTH. a.m.	SOUTH. p.m.
9 00	12 35	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 16
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 01	8 01	..West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June.	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	.....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	.....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	..Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Litre Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. P. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 18?

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.10 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.35 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.55 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9 50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m. (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.28 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.05 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.44 p. m., Sunbury, 7.40 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

ODD ITEMS.

Light labor—Cleaning the lamps.

Sleight of hand—Refusing a marriage offer.

Cain is supposed to have been the first striker.

Bermuda is suffering from a prolonged drought.

Connecticut and Wisconsin are selling new cider.

President McCosh, of Princeton, is nearly 86 years old.

Washingtonians are happy people. They are all capitalists.

It costs about $50,000 a year to keep Montana lunatics.

Peach trees 32 years old still bear profusely at Levyville, Ga.

Two distinct streams jet from an artesian well at Albany, Ga.

There is one officer to every five men in the United States Navy.

Foxes are killing great numbers of Ohio's Spring chickens and lambs.

Uxbridge, Mass., boasts of a pair of steers that have a trotting record of 3:08.

The business of the story teller is to tell the story, and let the story tell the moral.

Mr. Beecher attributes much of his good health to having avoided base ball in his youth.

A New York man has taken 10,000 flies to the Rangely lakes. Invalid flies undoubtedly.

To find the newest books go to a circulating library. The newest books are always out there.

Bouquets of jonquils or daffodowndillies are seen tied upon the new sunshades in London.

We hear a great deal of talk about the consumption of fish. We wonder they don't try cod liver oil.

The small boy learning the alphabet is very much like the postage stamp—he often gets stuck on a letter.

A contemporary announces a new story, entitled, "The Need of Money." That has long been an old, old story with us.

Mrs. Gladstone, it is reported, will take an active part in the coming election campaign in advancing her husband's cause.

The largest cocoanut fibre manufactory in the world is in London, England, where 1,500,000 of the husks are often in store at one time.

Husband: that fence wants painting badly. I think I'll do it myself. Wife: Yes, do it yourself if you think it wants to be done badly.

Dr. Marie Walker feels slighted now that everybody is talking about Mrs. Cleveland's winning smile. Washington is not the place it was.

"Pa," said Bobby, sleepily, can I ask one more question, if 'taint foolish?" "Ya as, one more." "How much older is a ripe old age than a green old age?"

A butter maker has failed in Illinois for $100,000. He could have made his butter stronger, but his motto was: Good, butter, bust, and he couldn't stand it.

Collis P. Huntington was once a farmer's boy in Connecticut. Now he is worth $40,000,000. He is 65 years old, and has a pleasant but rather bluff manner.

A Cleveland lady telephoned for a policeman to come to her house and shoot a dog. When he at last appeared the dog was dead, presumably from old age.

Miss Coffin, daughter of Commander Coffin, has just married in London Dr. Frank Anderson, of the United States Navy. This change of name has a cheerful sound.

The reason the Anarchists are opposed to money saving is because they never receive any interest, and the reason they never receive any interest is because they have so little principle.

Mr. Blaine might enjoy a little wholesome exercise a la Sullivan by having a sand bag modeled after Lord Salisbury's head and punching it every morning before breakfast.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Artesian wells are said to have been sunk at a large number of Summer resorts. Still it is not believed that they will ever entirely take the place of the other beverages used at such places, however deep they may be dug.

The Chinese merchants of Hong Kong are about to present to the Prince of Wales with a silk scroll in commemoration of the Indian Colonial Exhibition. It is described as a very handsome piece of embroidery about fifteen feet long.

In Norway it is believed that wolves are frightened away by telegraph lines. It is said that however hungry a wolf may be he will never go into a spot that is enclosed by ropes stretched on posts. Since the first telegraphic line was established twenty years ago wolves have never appeared in its neighborhood.

In the United States every two hundredth man takes a college course; in England, every six hundredth; in Scotland, every six hundredth; and in Germany, two hundred and thirteenth. The United States is the only country in the world which spends more upon education than on war or preparation for war.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear Ask him about it.

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* advises people to be careful not to slice up a pineapple with the same knife they use in peeling it, as the rind contains an acrid organic substance which is likely to cause a swollen mouth and sore lips. In